

THE AMADOR LEDGER

Established November 1, 1855.

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1905.

Five Cents Per Copy.

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Special attention given to applications for
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Will practice in all courts of the State.

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BEST—FAMILY—GROCERIES
French and American Bread, Pies,
Cakes, Cookies, etc.
Wagon visits Jackson on Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday of each week.
sep 25

College of Notre Dame
MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA.
Boarding and Day School conducted by the
Sisters of Notre Dame (Namur). Founded in 1856.
The curriculum embraces all the branches of
a solid English education. Preparatory and
advanced courses in art, language and music.

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aplo-4f

J. D. PALMER,
PHOTOGRAPHER.
Kay Building, Main street, Jackson,
Successor to Geo. McMillan,
All kinds of Photographic work
done in highest style of the art, and
at reasonable prices. All work guaran-
teed. au25-5

Ledger & Chicago Inter-Ocean, \$2.50

THE CAMPO SECO
MINING ACCIDENT.

PEACE.
From the bugles that called to the
battle, and thud of the armies' tread;
From the murderous swords uplifted,
with their sharp blades running red;
From the agonized cries of the
wounded, and horses, trampling the dead—
Lo! the sudden release of the White
Dove of Peace and the blue of the
Summer o'erhead.

From the hidden mines' awful explosions,
and cannons' thundering boom;

From the bloody waves drinking the
dying, and the running of Hell's vast loom:

From the nations enwrapt in conflict,
and their rulers enwrapt in gloom—

Lo! the sudden release of the White
Dove of Peace and the lilies of Summer a-bloom.

From the lion-souled patriots fighting
no grimness of Death could appal;

From the mothers that went forth
unweeping, and gave to the
country their all,

With desolate hearts as of Rachel,
and stony despairs, as of Saul—

Lo! the sudden release of the White
Dove of Peace, and the whole
world held in thrall.

From the bugles that called to the
battle blow paean to East and to West

That shall reach to Earth's lowliest
valleys from mountains supremest
contest,

That shall gladden the souls of the
angels, in the music of angels
expressed,

Or the sudden release of the White
Dove of Peace, that was winged
from Jehovah's breast.

Mrs. Whitton-Stone, in Boston Eve-
ning Transcript.

Medicine in 18th Century.

Considerable light on the medical
practice of the eighteenth century is
contained in an article by Dr. S. G. Tallantire
in the Cornhill Magazine.

In the eighteenth century, says the
writer, the simple plan of allowing
disease to run its course, and nature
to work out her own salvation, was
never even dreamt of. "If a disease
attacks you, attack it," was the atti-
tude of the sick person. The poor
eighteenth century patient was in-
deed to be pitied.

"The feeble voice from behind the
curtains of the four-post bed—that
happiest hunting ground of the micro-
be—pleading for air or water was
always taken to be, not the voice
of the vicious longing of his disease. The
invariable rule was, when he gasped
for breath, to draw the curtains
tighter and seal the windows yet
more hermetically; when he burnt
with fever, to heap on the blankets;
when he begged for water, to give
nothing to drink; when he refused
food to stuff him with it; to take a
request to sleep as an infallible sign
that he ought to be kept awake, and
request to be washed as the solemn
token that soap and water would be
fatal.

"The medical treatises of the age
are full of sad examples of young
ladies of beauty, fortune and great
merit, who, on the eve of being
married, 'went to bed perfectly well
and woke up stone dead' of an inflam-
matory sore throat caught by a
night air, while the young gentlemen
of parts and breeding, who died from
inadvertently leaving open their bed-
room windows during the night, can
only have been exceeded by the num-
ber of young gentlemen who must
have died from inadvertently keeping
them shut.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blister, Bleeding or Pro-
truding Piles. Druggists refund
money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure
any case, no matter of how long
standing, in 6 to 14 days. First ap-
plication gives ease and rest. 50c.
if your druggist hasn't it send 50c in
stamps and it will be forwarded post-
paid by Paris Medicine Co., St.
Louis, Mo.

No Paupers in Japan.

With all our high wages and boast-
ed civilization, the fact remains that
you will see more wretchedly poor
in any of our great cities in a day
than you will see in Japan in a life-
time. In other words, you will see no
destitution in Japan. Though some
are very poor, yet all seem to be well
fed, clothed and housed, and are in
variety cheerful, and what is more
surprising, invariably clean. There
are no paupers in Japan and, therefore,
no workhouses or poorhouses, though
there are many hospitals where the sick are healed gratuitously.
Practically every one can earn a living.
Would that we could say the same.—Pall Mall Gazette.

How to Drive Rats from Houses.

There are other effective means
besides the destruction of a rat to
prevent his living in houses. The
rat has a very sensitive foot, covered
by a very delicate integument, which
is burned by unslacked lime. If we
sprinkle the holes and runways of the
rat with unslacked lime he will desert
the houses. He is also a very
thirsty animal, and if we cut off his
sources of water he will desert the
region.

We make a specialty of printing all
kinds of notes, receipts, checks, etc.
Send your orders to the Ledger.

Complete School Roster Of Amador County

California, or the School Year beginning July 1, 1905.

List of School Districts, Trustees and Teachers, made from reports filed in the office of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

Etna	Jackson	1	*A. L. Stewart	Prin. Miss Kate J. Driscoll
		2	John P. Hollis	Miss Carrie M. Badarac
		3	John Podesta	
Amador City		1	John R. Tregloan	Prin. F. A. Ball
		2	John Linton	Miss Hattie E. Hindson
	Amador City	3	*W. H. Burns	Miss Mayme A. Hornberger
				Miss Mayme V. Thomas
Antelope		1	John Gaver	Miss Ethel March
	Pine Grove	2	*W. Nichols	
		3	W. H. E. Hoss	
Bridgeport		1	Frank A. Tyler	Miss Zadia A. Newell
		2	John F. Slaven	
	Uno	3	*W. W. Whittaker	
Buena Vista...Ritchey		1	*P. W. Fitzgerald	Miss Lottie Braddy
		2	J. N. Chittenden	
		3	J. D. Nichols	
Camp Ora		1	E. Horton	
	Jackson	2	John F. Wharf	
		3	F. A. Horton	
Carbondale	May	1	*Edw. Christofferson	Mr. Geo. F. Mack Jr.
		2	J. B. Randolph	
		3	H. J. Lambert	
Charity	Jackson	1	*James Avise	Miss Esther L. Breece
		2	Joseph Dreissell Sr.	
		3	Mrs Annie Bachich	
Charlston		1	J. A. Keffer	Miss Maggie C. Fahey
	Volcano	2	*M. Fitzgerald	
		3	O. M. Henry	
Clinton		1	John N. Cuneo	Miss Ima E. Andrews
	Pine Grove	2	John Elpers	
		3	Angela Zuccone	
Drytown	Drytown	1	W. S. Weymouth	Miss Vanne L. McLaughlin
		2	*A. J. Carley	Miss Josephine D. Mooney
		3	C. H. Marchand	
Enterprise	Plymouth	1	*Jack A. Crain	Miss Dolores Cruz
		2	Elmer Tripp	
		3	John Hart	
Forest Home	Michigan Bar	1	Adolph Chaty	Miss Jessie Orr
		2	*W. D. Old	
		3	J. D. MacFarlane	
Franklin	Volcano	1	E. A. Goodman	Miss Aline W. Keffer
		2	*R. O. McKeon	
		3	A. J. Sheeler	
Gilbert	Oleta	1	*E. C. McCormick	Miss Rosie A. Cook
		2	John G. Vose	
		3	T. C. Stowers	
Grapevine	Plymouth	1	*W. F. Stoke	Miss Ethel K. Tanner
		2	*E. D. Barney	
		3	Alex Orr	
Hone		1	W. M. Amick	Prin. W. S. Williams
	Ione	2	J. Merchant	Miss Maud Marchant
		3	*J. F. Scott	Miss Ethel Maestretti
Jackson	Jackson	1	Geo. A. Kirkwood	Miss Elizabeth Jones
		2	*J. R. Huberty	
		3	Chris Marella	
Jackson Valley		1	W. S. Alford	Miss Florence M. Lowry
	Ione	2	Frank J. Prouty	
		3	*Joseph Kidd	
Julian		1	J. L. Lucas	Miss Mabel Cochran
	Camanche	1	G. W. Haney	
		2	*A. Hansen	
Lancha Plana	Lancha Plana	1	P. J. Sheridan	Miss Daisy D. Fox
		2	*Arthur F. Adams	
		3	R. W. Barnett	
Middle Bar	Jackson	1	J. Stewart	Mrs Georgia B. Caldwell
		2	Paul Ohman	
		3	*Chas. McKinney	
Middle Fork	Jackson	1	*Vick B. Molino	Miss D. Ellenor Larsen
		2	A. R. Sharenbrook	
		3	Lorenzo J. Oneto	
Milligan	Jackson	1	*T. J. Beauchemin	Mrs Harriet E. Wood
		2	Emmanuel Garibaldi	
		3	W. A. Kennedy	
Mt. Echo	Ione	1	H. J. Vicini	Miss Ellen M. Walker
		2	Theodore Gebhardt	
		3	*John Tonzi	
Mt. Springs	Ione	1	*D. T. Kerr	Mrs Mary Gross Bott
		2	Al DuFrene	
		3	Orrie Jones	
N. Y. Ranch	Jackson	1	James J. Nichols	Miss Hazel T. Hammack
		2	H. C. Hamrick	
		3	*Wm. Hanley	
Oleta	Oleta	1	*Wm. Brown	Miss Margaret Schillings
		2	John A. Votaw	
		3	*Jos. Pigeon	
Oneida	Jackson	1	V. J. Chichizola	Miss Minnie Payne
		2	*J. W. Thompson	Miss Rachel Golden
		3	A. A. Massa	
Pine Grove	Pine Grove	1	*Henry Griffin	Miss Jessie B. Brown
		2	G. W. VanDamme	
		3	R. E. Luttrell	

THE AMADOR LEDGER

Published Fridays by

R. WEBB - - - Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year in advance.....	\$2.50
One year if paid in advance.....	1.25
Six months.....	1.25
Three months.....	.75
One or more copies, each.....	.50

Legal advertising—per sq.—in insertion, \$1.00

Subsequent insertions—per square—each, .50

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT JACKSON AS

SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. DALES' Advertising Agency, 124 Sansome St., San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 27, 1905

The Tax Rate.

We publish on our outside page a list of the counties in the state, with the assessed value of property and the rate of taxation in each for the current year. The figures are taken from the state controller's record just issued. These annual statements are very interesting, affording an opportunity to taxpayers to compare their lot with that of others in different portions of the state. There are twenty-one counties free of floating or bonded indebtedness. These are Amador, Calaveras, Colusa, Fresno, Lassen, Madera, Marin, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Nevada, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Sierra, Sutter, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo and Yuba. There are eleven counties with a smaller assessment roll than Amador. Eighteen counties with a heavier tax-rate, eight counties with the same tax-rate of \$2 on the \$100, and 29 with a smaller tax levy. Yuba county is entitled to the distinction of having the highest tax-rate in the state, \$2.90 on \$100; and Yolo, Sutter, Modoc and Contra Costa with the lowest, \$.155. The most surprising fact disclosed by the document is that Alpine county, with less than 100 taxpayers on its assessment roll, and less than half a million of taxable wealth, and burdened with a floating debt of \$13,703.79 is able to sustain its government with one of the smallest levies in the state—\$.16.00. In this connection it may be noted that Alpine is the only county without a newspaper, without telegraph, telephone, or railroad facilities. It stands isolated. In spite of all these drawbacks it affords the most striking example of economical government in the state of California to-day.

State Aid for Orphans.

The law authorizing aid to be given by the board of supervisors for half orphans, and orphans in their respective counties, which sums are paid from the county treasury and reimbursed every year from the state treasury, is proving a very expensive affair. Naturally the supervisors are not so exacting as they would be if the money so spent came directly and finally from the county treasury. As it is the state treasury that foots these bills, the same old argument, that the more help in the way of cash the county gets from the state the better, is all-powerful. As the same argument is equally potent in every county in the state, the outcome is just the same practically, as though every county was made to support its own orphans, and half orphans, except that less care is exercised in the granting of the relief pray for.

From the record in the clerk's office we find the following are receiving aid in Amador county under this law, the sums mentioned being paid monthly:

Name	No Location	Amt
Mrs E J Grove	3 lone	\$12.50
Martha Eggleston	3 Sutter Creek	12.50
Eliza Schoendorf	2 lone	.625
Rose Upton	- 5 Shenandoah	.25
Mrs H D Hyner	2 Sutter Creek	.25
Sultana J Goss	2 Jackson	.125
Grace Millman	1 Sutter Creek	.125
Della Jones	1 Detender	.125
Maggie Petty	2 Oleta	.125
E L Harvey	1 Jackson	.125

25 \$175.50

It is a safe assumption that other counties are drawing on their respective treasuries in the same proportion. If so we have the result that the monthly demands for this purpose alone foot up over \$20,000; and the annual cost exceeds a quarter of a million and is steadily growing and no doubt will continue to grow so long as the law stands upon the statute book in its present shape. It is precisely the same as though Amador was called upon to furnish from \$100 to \$1700 every year for the support of orphans. It is true we do not contribute directly, but the state tax is that much more than it would be if the aid was given direct. We do not wish to be understood as against giving public aid to deserving parents with half orphan children. They must be supported, and should be aided, if aid is absolutely indispensable, from the public funds. But the system of shifting the burden from the county to the state treasury is vicious in its tendency, and leads to abuses.

There are eight counties in the state without an incorporated city within their territory. These are Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Madera, Mono, Plumas, Sutter, and Trinity. Of these Madera, Calaveras, and Sutter have a larger assessment roll than Amador, all the others have a much smaller a session than this county. It may also be observed that Jackson is the largest and most populous town in the list of counties without an incorporated city.

Three Good and Just Reasons.

There are three reasons why mothers prefer One Minute Cough Cure: First, it is absolutely harmless; second, it tastes good—children love it; third, it cures coughs, croup and whooping cough when other remedies fail. Sold by F. W. Ruher, City Pharmacy.

THE FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Only eleven days remains in which to rustle up for votes for the free scholarships in the Stockton Business College, with one hundred dollars for expenses while attending the course, as offered by the Ledger. No such liberal offer was ever before made by a newspaper in this country. Unusual interest is centered in this contest, and the interest intensifies as the decisive day draws nigh. All through the race between the two leading candidates has been most exciting, now one now the other forging ahead. This week another change has occurred, Lewis Love having made a big addition to his score of nearly 4000 votes, which has placed him with a slender margin in his favor. The score now stands:

Lewis Love, Jackson - 15375 votes
Miss Mary Heath, Jackson 15250
Jas Pengelly, Jr. Sutter Crk, 6650
Francis Bryant, lone - 3550
William Grayne, Volcano 250
Elmer Dickey, Jackson - 250

Baseball.

The Amador baseball boys tried conclusions with the El Reys of Jackson, again last Sunday, on the grounds of the latter. The proceeds of gate receipts were for the benefit of young Pellaton, who got hurt at the game the previous Sunday.

The attendance was not as large as on some previous occasions. The Amador team was defeated with a score of 9 to 6. Diaz pitched a fine game for four innings, not a man reaching first base off his delivery. Ayer's three base hit and C. Hamby's two-base hit were the feature of the game.

El Reys. ABR BHBSHPOA E Cleve Hamby, c 5 2 1 0 9 1 2
Sautiffo, 3 b 5 1 0 1 0 2 1 3
Grillo, 1 b 4 1 0 0 0 13 1 1
Cain, c 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
Ardito, 1 f 4 0 1 0 0 1 1 0
Bradshaw, s 4 1 0 0 0 2 3 0
Porter, 2 b 3 1 0 0 0 0 1 2
Diaz, p 3 1 0 0 0 0 5 0
Chas Hamby, rf 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
35 9 4 3 0 27 13 8

Hits and Runs by Innings.
El Reys. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Runs 2 2 0 0 1 0 2 2 9
Hits 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 - 4

Amador. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
White, c & b 4 1 0 0 0 6 3 1 1
Tobin, b & c 4 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 2
Logamarsino, sf 4 1 1 0 0 1 0 1
Hoxie, c 4 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0
Gaffney, p & b 4 0 0 0 0 0 3 2
Ayers, ss 4 0 1 0 0 1 1 0
William 2b & p 3 1 0 1 0 1 1 0
Pattie, r 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
Giffmore, 3b&b2 3 2 1 1 0 0 0 0
34 6 4 3 1 22 8 8

PINE GROVE.

The general cry is why don't it rain. The old weather prophet say it will come during the last quarter. We will hail it with joy.

J. C. Stoes of the Mitchell mine, in company with his wife and son, spent Tuesday in Sutter Creek.

Miss Burrice Burns returned home on Tuesday, after a pleasant visit with friends in Volcano.

A. Jones is having a blacksmith shop built. It will soon be completed. An expert blacksmith will be in charge. This is an important addition to the business interest of our village.

Frank Walker has been erecting new steps in the front of his house, which adds to the appearance of his home. Mr. Olong has been doing the work.

A. C. McDonald went to San Francisco this morning, on business connected with the Mitchell mine.

Miss Little Bradshaw, accompanied by Mrs. Margaret Jones, attended the Eastern Star Lodge in Jackson Saturday evening.

The church Sabbath evening was attended by a large and well pleased audience.

Alpha.

A correspondent at Stanford University writes us concerning a Jackson young man in that college as follows:

After his brilliant showing in the Stanford-Nevada game, Albert Molino better known to his college friends as "Amador Al," has the position as center on the Stanford Varsity football team conceded to him.

In the preliminary games played by Stanford, this 150 pound center never met his equal, although in every instance he was greatly out-weighted by his opponent. Throughout the whole season Molino's fine-smashing, hard-tackling and running down on points, shows him to be one of the most consistent players on the squad. Thursday evening he will make the trip to Los Angeles with the cardinal team to play against the Sherman Indians, next Saturday. The big inter-collegiate game will take place on the new athletic field, Stanford University, on Nov. 11.

MARTELLS.

Mrs. L. Martell sr. is on the sick list.

Mr. Martell and son Frank have gone to Stockton on a business trip.

Little Mary Marsido is able to be around again after a very severe spell of fever.

Everything is lively and booming around this place; we are, to use a slang phrase, "strictly in it."

Mrs. Lucinda Froelich who has been very ill, is now able to walk around the house once more.

Little Carl Kremml is suffering with chills and fever.

Mrs. C. Froelich visited Mrs. M. Marks at Sutter Creek last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Huber of lone visited at the Froelich ranch last Sunday.

Mrs Tabau is also having a new roof on her dwelling house on Summit street.

Receipt books for sale at Ledger office; also all kinds of blanks, mailing location, deeds, mortgages, etc.

Map of Amador County, corrected to 1904, for sale at Amador Ledger office.

We make a specialty of printing all kinds of notes, receipts, checks, etc. Send your orders to the Ledger.

SCOTT'S EMULSION won't make a hump back straight, neither will it make a short leg long, but it feeds soft bone and heals diseased bone and is among the few genuine means of recovery in rickets and bone consumption.

For free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York, soc. and \$100 all druggists.

Receipt books for sale at Ledger office; also all kinds of blanks, mailing location, deeds, mortgages, etc.

Map of Amador County, corrected to 1904, for sale at Amador Ledger office.

We make a specialty of printing all kinds of notes, receipts, checks, etc. Send your orders to the Ledger.

Ayer's

Do you like your thin, rough, short hair? Of course you don't. Do you like thick, heavy, smooth hair? Of course you do. Then why

Hair Vigor

not be pleased? Ayer's Hair Vigor makes beautiful heads of hair, that's the whole story. Sold for 60 years.

I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a long time. It is indeed a wonderful hair tonic, restoring health to the hair and scalp, and at the same time, proving a splendid cosmetic.

Dr. J. W. TAYLOR, Madill, Okl.

\$1.00 a bottle.

All druggists.

J. C. ATWELL CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Weak Hair

OLETA.

O. F. French gave a dance here last Saturday evening. The music was fine also the supper, everybody enjoying themselves.

Mrs. M. Ereau and Miss Addie Billinton returned from a three weeks' visit to Sacramento last Friday, the latter much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed French of Lone made friends in town a flying visit, came up Wednesday returning Thursday.

Little Henry Vogeli, was in town Wednesday and Thursday. He has recovered from an attack of diphtheria.

Ed Baker and Dave Hutchinson, made a business trip to Jackson Tuesday.

Harry Jackson is through swamping for the season.

Alby Pigeon has been sick for the past week of grip.

George Evans passed away at his home in Ranchoeria, last Friday afternoon. His remains were taken to Volcano for burial. A widow, a son and two daughters are left to mourn his loss. The deceased was about sixty years of age. Jezebel.

Hotel Arrivals.

Globe—John Kerr, Amador City; Fred Nichols, Electra; John N. F. Thompson, Amador; A Giurlani, San Francisco; E R Santurro, G Tam, Bradshaw, Jas Grillo, Volcano; M Diaz, Angels Camp; G H Tamby, Mokelumne Hill; Ezra Taylor, Plymouth; Chas Dingale, Electra; G Meliken, Sacramento; A M Adyler, Carl Sternberger, L F Missey, San Francisco; Arthur Mills, Aukum; Jack Pearce, S J Bonneau, Amador City; Henry D Pelle, Electra; L A David, lone, Wm Nichols, J B Hinds, Wm Cohn, Hert Solow, San Francisco; T L Brady, Stockton; Lea Henderson, C T Hilliard, Sacramento, Geo Forn, Reno; Culbert, Amador City; Jas McBride, Sacramento; Geo H McLaughlin, Sacramento; Sam Feldstein, P K Paul, San Francisco; Lee Pool, Willets; E D Prevost, J B Huiles, Sacramento; T Hanley, A W Kimble, Peter J Jones, Volcano; Ira Cooley, P W Haller, J P Surface, E Fasset, M Hammer, lone, H M Haines, Barney Levy, Joe Schlosser, San Francisco; Arthur Mills, Aukum; A C Mount, San Francisco; J Mello, and wife, Galt; F Ludekens, M S Rothburn, John Hey, San Francisco; Edward Barnet, Clements.

National—Howard F Jones, E Clark, San Francisco; A W Drummond, Electra; Richard Oates, San Francisco; G Forn, Merced; James Gilmore and wife, San Francisco; Chas Hopkins and wife, Geo Schoenfeld, Joseph Hahn, E Caldwell, S F Qoubeg, San Francisco; P Bigley, Sacramento; R T Owen, San Francisco; C H McGirek, Stockton; P Ludekin, San Francisco; T D Cochran, Benton; H S Porier, J G Lyons, O L Jues, Jas J Davis, Mrs L A Derrick, San Francisco; Chas Newman, C H Benkie, Volcano Mine; C Child, Clements; Geo Courtwright, Stony Creek; R G Newell, San Francisco; Z M Bowden, Electra; Leonard Smith, G Bell, San Francisco; Fred Hausron, Will Schwoerer, San Francisco; H D Richard and wife, Orleans.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES

"Turn drudgery into pastime"

ROTARY THE NEWEST AND BEST MOTION

CROCKERY

CUTLERY

WINDOW GLASS

PAINTS

OILS, ETC.

TINNING AND PLUMBING

MAIN STREET

JACKSON . . . CAL.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office:

Date.	Temp. L. H.	Temp. H. H.	Date.	Temp. L. H.	Temp. H. H.
Oct. 1 (05)	41	85	Oct. 17 (05)	33	74
2.....	41	90	18.....	32	75
3.....	45	90	19.....	34	77
4.....	45	92	20.....	34	83
5.....	48	92	21.....	34	83
6.....	46	84	22.....	34	80
7.....	44	80	23.....	36	72
8.....	44	80	24.....	36	82
9.....	38	75	25.....	39	80
10.....	39	84	26.....	38	82
11.....	40	84	27.....	40	82
12.....	42	88	28.....	40	82
13.....	42	82	29.....	40	82
14.....	38	83	30.....	40	82
15.....	34	74	31.....	40	82
16.....	34	74			

Total rainfall for season to date... 00.21 inches

To corresponding period last season 4.17

LOCAL NEWS

All kinds of harness from \$15 up at Pete Piccardo's.

Pioneer Flour always has been and still is the best.

Rinaldo the second son of Chris Marella, succumbed to a dread disease, diphtheria, on Friday last, after an illness of a few days. The victim was a weakly constitution.

He had been operated upon in San Francisco some two years previously for a serious trouble, and this left him weak, and unable to withstand the shock of such a malady that ended his young life. Every thing was done that medical science could suggest to ward off the fatal termination, but without avail. The child's father was in San Francisco for his health, when the alarming illness of his boy appeared, and was summoned home hastily, and reached here two days before the end. The deceased was eight years old.

Amateurs, can find a full line of supplies such as films, plates, paper of all sizes, and chemicals at Palmer's K. G. Murray, the mill man who superintended, the construction of the last 20 stamps of the Kennedy mill last year, is at present employed in a responsible capacity at the Hite mine in Mariposa county.

Now is the time for a hot water bottle, a fine selection at the City Pharmacy.

W. Busch, representing the Pacific States Building and Loan Association, has been in Amador county for several days, paying off matured shares. He informs us that during the past three months, his company, which is one of the strongest and most conservatively conducted in the state, has paid \$15000 to shareholders in Jackson alone. Also several in other parts of the county have been paid off.

Fresh pickled olives of the season just received; 65¢ per gallon; Nettle's market.

Saturday evening some trouble occurred at the north end of Main street between James Craze and Frank Everhart, in which the latter struck Craze over the head with a neck yoke cutting his face. The assailant was arrested, but no complaint being made, he was subsequently discharged.

The Whist Club recently organized here, held their first meeting at Mrs. A. B. Bierce's on Friday last. Mrs. Ernest Taylor winning the first prize, Mrs. H. E. Kay the booby prize.

Ruhser's Face Cream will cure those chapped lips.

Last Monday night as a party of Odd Fellows were returning home after a visit to Mokelumne Hill, the bus in which they were riding capsized. The others escaped unharmed.

Miss Grace Folger returned to her home Tuesday evening, after an absence of four months in Vallejo, and other places.

Fred Carlyle and A. M. Mellor, who have been engaged for three weeks in preparing the drama "The Military Girl," left for San Francisco, Wednesday morning.

White Pine Cough Balsam will break up that cough, and cure your cold.

Mr. Oates came up from Lodi to look after his business interests here, returning Monday morning.

Mrs. Ladar and family of five children, took their departure for San Francisco Saturday morning, intending to make their home in that city. The eldest daughter Celia, has been attending high school in the city for some months, and to secure better educational facilities is the main object of the change of residence.

Dr. Gall is suffering from diphtheria. A quarantine was established Tuesday evening. The case is said to be of a mild form, and is believed to have been contracted in attending the fatal case of this disease in the Marella family last week.

For horse blankets and everything in the saddle and harness line, see Piccardo's fine stock on Water street.

John Hill and Miss Alice Chin were married on Saturday evening at half past eight, at the residence of the bride's parents on Main street. At the same time Eli Trudgen and Elizabeth Nankervis were united in marriage, making it a double wedding. Rev. C. E. Winning officiating. The newly married couples have rented the Ladar residence on Church street, where they will make their home.

E. C. Rust, who has been identified with the Dispatch as editor and proprietor for the past ten years, left Sunday morning for San Francisco. It is reported that he has left Amador county for good, and has finally severed his relations with the Dispatch. However this may be, the illness of his wife in Berkeley, where his family has been living for some time past, was the cause of his departure.

You don't care to send away for your amateur supplies, Palmer keeps a full stock on hand.

E. A. Freeman is having a new root on his dwelling on Broadway, occupied by Mr. McGahey.

George Zone, formerly employed at the Jackson brewery, but now employed at Reno, was a visitor with friends here the past week.

Judge G. Virgin of Genoa, Nevada, has been engaged to assist district attorney William Thornburg, of Alpine county, in the prosecution of the Boddenmurder case.

Lemons, oranges, and bananas constantly on hand at Nettle's Mkt.

Additional Locals.

Bartolo Perderini, a native of Italy, was made a citizen in the superior court on October 11, on the testimony of Wm. Tam and Francesco Razzi.

Danielle Ramomo, and Robert Botto, natives of Italy, declared their intention to become citizens on the 11th, and Frediani also of Italy made a similar declaration on the 10th of October.

Pete Cassinelli, left Sunday morning for Stockton and San Francisco on a business trip.

Ruel Parker of San Francisco, and wife are visiting relatives here.

W. H. Willis of San Francisco, came up Sunday evening to act as court reporter during the criminal trials in the superior court.

Mrs. A. Rule of Amador City is visiting Mrs. T. Lemlin of Jackson.

Miss Rose Green has resigned her position at the Dispatch office. A young man named Stead arrived Saturday to take the vacated position.

It is generally understood that a postoffice will be established at Martells, in response to the petition forwarded to Washington to that end. The location of the office will depend upon who is appointed postmaster.

The mail boxes which have been placed at three convenient points around town, are proving a great accommodation. Postmaster Duden collects the mail regularly from these boxes every morning about 7 o'clock. He has taken as many as thirty letters from one box. They are all well patronized. The fourth box is not in place yet. It is to be erected at or near the court house, the expense of its erection to be borne by the patrons, the postmaster furnishing the mail box. Delay in having the box placed is the only reason why it is not in active service like the others.

When you wish the finest flavored coffees and teas, remember that W. J. Nettie keeps only the best.

The case of People vs Clarence Murphy, for the murder of Mrs. Phoebe Williams at La Plata Plaza last June, will come up for trial in the superior court next Monday. This promises to be one of the largest and costliest trials in the criminal annals of the county. A large number of witnesses have been subpoenaed, most of them from outside Amador county.

The winning of a \$250 prize by one of our townsmen, and the fact that a returned unsold ticket of some half dozen sent back by the agent, would have drawn a prize of \$2500 the preceding month, has given an impetus to the lottery ticket business hereabouts.

Dr. Gall was confined to the house last Sunday on account of sickness, and unable to attend to his practice. Dr. Endicott was called upon to attend to his professional business during his sickness.

The fourteen months' old child of Mr. and Mrs. S. Walker died at Paloma last Sunday, of cholera infantum.

J. B. Francis, wife and daughter, returned Tuesday evening from their trip to San Francisco.

Miss Minnie Angove of Sacramento is visiting her parents, Mr and Mrs. S. Angove.

The drama, "The Military Girl," was repeated at the Jackson company to a crowded house, after the performance a social dance was given which was also well attended.

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THE MILITARY GIRL.

A Successful Entertainment for the Benefit of W. O. W.

The presentation of "The Military Girl," in Love's hall on Friday and Saturday evenings last, by local artists under the leadership of Fred Carlyle and A. Mellor, was really the hit of the local dramatic business for many years. The play was just of the right order—light comedy—to come within the scope of amateurs, and the managers were so thoroughly acquainted with their business that in the course of two weeks they had the performers well drilled in their respective parts. There was a good house each evening, the second audience being the larger. The reserved seats were all occupied, and the outcome from a financial point of view was very satisfactory to all concerned. Those present were kept in a laughing mood from beginning to close, and everybody voted the affair a decided success. The cast of characters was as follows:

General Bang, Mrs. W. V. Zumbiel

Capt. Bing, Miss Gwendolyn Vicini

Bron Van Bock Beer, Mr. Billy Coutts

Cadet Cutteling, Miss Marie Parker Columbia,

Mrs. J. Storey Matinee Girls, Misses Rachel Breese,

Inez Eudey, Caroline Anthony,

Amy Tucson, Stella and Carrie McGahey, Ada Morrow.

Soldiers, Misses Bertha Eudey, Mary Heath, Blanche Mello, Lillian Lemlin, Alma Guerra, Emma John, Marie Parker, Hazel Green, Ora Angove.

Tin Soldier, Hazel Zumbiel

Cook Johnson, Dudley Laughon

Sergeant Boom, A. M. Mellor

Fritz, a musician, Fred Carlyle

Dutch band, awkward squad, etc.

Musical director, Miss Ila Ginochio.

The play was interspersed with the following songs:

The Military Man, F. Carlyle & Co.

'Tell us, Pretty Maidens,' Misses Eudey, Lemlin and Tucson; Messrs. Fred McCutchen, R. S. Bierce, F. Carlyle.

'Tell us, Pretty Ladies,' Misses McGahey, Bertha Lucot, Messrs. Jack Leonard, Carlyle and Mellor.

Little Tin Soldier - Tin Soldier Owl and the Moon, Marie Parker and F. Carlyle.

Sylvia - Lillian Lemlin and Co.

Jimmy - The Jimmies

Tramp's Lullaby, Carlyle and Mellor

The net proceeds realized by the Women of Wosdercraft was \$29.50.

Minor Accidents.

While at work at the Kennedy mine, Sunday at noon, J. W. Gothe, the machinist, was struck by a galvanized iron pipe, the blow striking him between the shoulders, rendering him unconscious for a short time. One of the employees dropped the pipe, and Mr. Gothe was stooping over in such a position as to receive the full force of the blow. It was fortunate that the pipe did not strike him on the head, as it would have inflicted far more serious injury.

Arthur James, while at work at the Kennedy mine, was badly hurt on Sunday last. In some manner his partner struck him accidentally on the head with an ax, cutting a severe gash and, necessitating his laying off for a few days.

Introduction of Quartz Jewelry at Johannesburg.

J. H. Langhorst tells an interesting story how he became the means of introducing quartz jewelry in the shape of watch chains, etc., to the gold fields of the Rand, in South Africa. It is not every kind of quartz that is suitable for quartz jewelry. The quartz met with along the railway line is not the best material for this industry. It is too porous and carries too much pyrites. The quartz must be of the most solid character and impregnated with free gold. The gold fields of South Africa are desultory of quartz, although the greatest producers of this precious metal in the world. Nine or ten years ago Mr. Langhorst received an order for a costly chain, each link to be embellished with a slab of quartz. The order was executed by Rothschild and Hadenfels of San Francisco, a prominent and conscientious jeweler of the city.

The quartz setting comprised various samples and colors of quartz, some from Sheep Ranch, of a rose color, others black and white quartz, all showing free gold. It was a very handsome chain and cost in the neighborhood of \$50. A Cornish miner that was employed around Jackson, was the purchaser. He afterwards left the county, and went to Johannesburg, where the chain attracted much notice. The result was a lively demand for jewelry of like character, sent to London firms, who in turn sent the orders to be filled in San Francisco by the same manufacturer.

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The defendant will be sentenced on Saturday.</

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" Half sheets " - 2.00

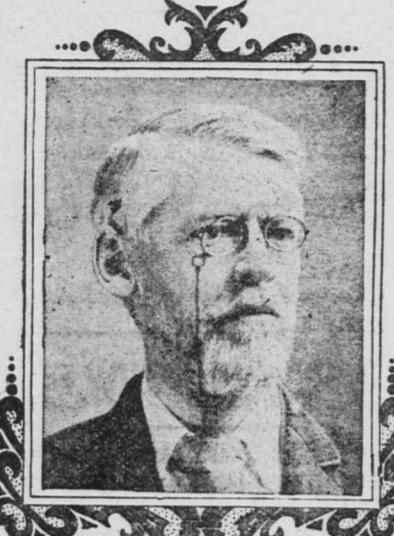
Magazine Section.

MONEY FOR POLITICS.

LEGISLATION TO PROHIBIT CORPORATIONS MAKING CAMPAIGN PAYMENTS.

Question of Taxing Patent Medicines to Be Discussed by Congress—One Method Suggested to Meet Deficit.

There are prospects that two pieces of legislation will be strongly advocated at the coming session of Congress, both of which, however, will be vigorously opposed. They relate to the



EX-SENATOR W. E. CHANDLER.

practice of making political contributions and to the question of taxation upon certain patent medicines, although this latter is but a feature of the general subject of overcoming the Treasury deficit.

It is expected that the President will refer in his annual message to the question of campaign contributions, and it is known that there are many Senators and Representatives who would favor prompt action in the enactment of prohibitory legislation.

Chandler's Bill to Prohibit Contributions.

As far back as 1901, Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, introduced a bill to prohibit those national banks or corporations which do an interstate or foreign business from making any political contributions, and to prohibit any corporations from contributing to campaigns involving the election of United States Senators and Representatives. The bill was almost immediately favorably reported to the Senate, but it was near the end of the short session and it failed of passage. The evident fact that it could not be taken up and passed may account for the entire lack of opposition to it. What strength will develop against such a measure this winter is problematical. It is no secret that many corporations regularly contribute to both political parties. Mr. Havemeyer, of the sugar trust, has declared in plain language that he has contributed to the Democrats and Republicans alike.

Publishing the Donations.

The discussion next winter is likely to centre largely around the President's plan for the publication of all campaign contributions, with a view to framing such a law as will prevent money from being spent for corrupt practices. Every one recognizes that in order to have the great political issues properly contested there is a certain need of money. The publication and distribution of speeches and all classes of literature is quite generally regarded as not to be condemned, but as of advantage in having the questions of the day properly understood by the voters.

Leaders in Congress are but a unit in declaring that it is only when money is expended in order to corrupt voters that the expenditure can be criticized. But it is generally believed that this subject will give rise to an immense amount of debate in the next Congress. There are a score of Senators and a large number of Representatives who will wish to go on record saying things about the corporations and the practice of corporations making contributions to political campaigns.

Propose Tax On Medicines.

The question of the taxation of patent medicines, which contain considerable alcohol, is bound to receive serious consideration by Congress, especially if the present rate of the Treasury deficit continues. The deficit is running about \$5,000,000 a month now, which is considerably less than last year, still it is possible that it may increase to an annoying extent and necessitate some action by Congress. There has been a number of extra expenses which has caused the deficit, and there are other extra expenses ahead, while it is, of course, not certain to what extent Congress will increase or pare down appropriations. A number of congressional leaders have had in mind, as a partial increase in the revenue desired, a tax on patent medicines.

Patent Medicine Men Will Fight.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been called upon for unofficial information and an opinion on these non-revenue producing alcoholics. The patent medicine people recognize that a fight is ahead and they propose to meet it. They will resist efforts to impose special taxes upon them, claiming with apparent force that the alcohol used in their medicines has already paid its tax.

Material and money she gets from the outside; and rarely, indeed, does

REAL HEART OF THINGS.

Its Found Not in the Great Cities; But in Country Homes.

"In time the great cities may become dominant, but it will be many years hence, and I would be sorry should I live to see the day," said

James J. Hill, President of the Great

Northern railroad. "The national welfare depends upon the prosperity of the farm lands, the mining districts, the lumber camps—not on the growth of big cities. The agricultural interests in particular represent the greatest strength of the country, and will be vigorous for many years to come.

Yet men stand appalled at the spectacle of a metropolis. Let us take New York, as our most striking example—where the visitor gapes at the crowded markets, the endless traffic, the hurrying throngs, the skyscrapers, the roaring factories, the bustle of commerce, all the urban reek and riot, and heedless of what lies behind, the hidden motor power, cries: "Here is the heart of things; here is the pulse of the national life; here is the life blood of the nation centers, life blood which flows through the veins of commerce, gives vigor to all the land." New York, the heart of the country? Rather New York the parasite—the blood sucker.

A Giant Exhibition.

At best, New York is but a monster exhibit of the products of mines, farms, cattle ranges, mills and factories, and of the rural homes where genius is born, nourished and inspired. What more speaking symbol of these things than the city's skyline. In itself that skyline of marvelous architecture, save as it excites wonder, admiration and a sense of enterprise and activity amounts to nothing. What it signifies in each ascention and depression is the comparative values of the country's material resources.

Concise, it represents capital, labor and raw material. Of these three the city produces not one—in appreciable quantity. The raw material, the men to handle it, the gold to buy and sell the finished product, come out of the ground and from the open spaces.

New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or any other city, has its inception in the open country, and its existence is and ever will be dependent upon the latter. None recognizes this more quickly than the city man. He knows from experience that the city suffers first, last and most from any national disaster. To go no further back than the gross income at \$1,250,000,000.

Each American city is a clearing house for the rural or mining district surrounding it, and New York the

she even produce the men to handle them. A glance at biographies will show that her captains of industry, merchant princes, men of art, professors, laborers, are country bred, from A. T. Stewart (to go no further back) to the Rockefellers, Clewes, Depewes and all the rest of the present day leaders.

Even The People From The Country.

Dr. John H. Girdner, an eminent New York physician, said recently: "Build a wall around New York city now no men to enter, and in fifty years the city will depopulate itself. This city makes too many demands upon those who live and work in it. Thousands drop out each month. It is the fresh country people docking here day by day that furnish the brains, sinews and pluck to carry the metropolis to its destiny. Its success in the past has been due to this out-of-town element and will continue to be."

"Men, men, men," is the constant cry that New York sends out over the country and the response is adequate, eager and satisfying. It is in this fact that assurance of the city's still greater advance lies. Capital flowing in from the country made Wall street a by-word to all the world. Material drawn from the country has made her the greatest manufacturing town in the United States. Men attracted from the country have made her financial mistress of the western hemisphere.

Cities Not Self-Dependent.

Not only is she dependent upon the open spaces for men, material and money, but even for trade. As compared to the amount of money spent in this city by out of town buyers, the sum expended by its own inhabitants dwindles into insignificance. In recognition of this, the Merchants Association of New York annually arranges with railroads for cheap transportation, and with hotels for rock bottom rates, and runs excursions to gather in the out-of-town buyers.

During the month of August over 400 buyers from the south and west were in New York, and during September this number largely increased. Reckoning under the average of past years each merchant spent more than \$10,000, and thus through the efforts of the Merchants Association alone more than \$400,000,000 is left in the city each year. But this is merely a fraction of the trade which the city receives from the rest of the country.

A conservative estimate places the gross income at \$1,250,000,000.

Each American city is a clearing house for the rural or mining district surrounding it, and New York the

tions will be a success or not. In September, however, announcement was made that he, in conjunction with the Shubert Brothers, had acquired control of the Lafayette Theatre in Washington, and also had taken up a 99-year lease on the ground on which the theatre is built, giving them absolute possession of the property.

THEATRE TRUST WAR.

THE INDOMITABLE BELASCO GIVING THE SHOW COMBINE A FIGHT FOR ITS LIFE.

Threatened With Extinction, He Has Organized an Opposition Which Has Attracted Some of the Brightest of the Theatrical Stars.

David Belasco for a number of years has been waging a war against the theatrical trust. He has been assisted in years past by Minnie Madern Fiske, the wife of Harrison Grey Fiske, owner and editor of the Dramatic Mirror. This year the Shubert Brothers broke off all business relations with Klaw and Erlanger, the moving spirits of the theatre trust, and now a combination with a capital of \$1,500,000, of Belasco, Harrison Grey Fiske, John C. Fisher, Frank L. Perry and the Shubert Brothers has been formed, acquiring about thirty theatres, extending from Boston to St. Louis, in which they might produce theatrical productions without the dictum of the trusts.

David Belasco, ever since his severance of relations with the trust has made strenuous efforts to acquire a theatre in the nation's capital, as he has found that the cosmopolitan nature of its people assists him greatly in determining whether new produc-



BLANCH BATES,
One of Belasco's Stars.

to actor and manager. The success of this plan opened a larger vista of profit, and the securing of all the theatres in the country has led to the destruction of competition with the two formidable exceptions noted. In the other theatres the manager has become the "janitor," while the syndicate dictates prices, attractions, and other features.

Loosing the Dogs of War.

But it is now war to the knife between the two forces, trust and anti-trust, thrust and anti-thrust. Whether the trust will be successful and absorb the independents, remains to be seen. Probably not, so long as it has to deal with men who know their actor protégés, know the method of the trust, know how to produce a play with unsurpassed taste and know that the American people will pay admission to witness an incomparable production all the more willingly because of the Herculean efforts made to present it to them. Belasco, in the new combination which he has organized seems to have gotten his knife well in between the ribs of his antagonist and is beginning already to twist it vigorously.

ENVIRONMENT A MOULDER OF CHARACTER.

By H. S. BIGELOW.

The other day I saw a group of boys carefully scanning a theatre poster. The picture showed a man in the act of plunging a dagger in the throat of a woman. The boys did not run or scream. But their eyes were big and the intensity of their faces showed that the horror of the picture was not lost upon them. Near by were two younger children playing together in the gutter. Their faces were smeared with the mud made by the dish water running over the sidewalk, and the children were amusing themselves floating cigar stumps in the disgusting pool.

Reflecting upon that sad sight there came to mind other childhood scenes. There stood out in memory a little lake that nestled among the hills where sweet-breathed cattle browsed and where the branches of great trees were mirrored in crystal waters. There were the boathouse and the swimming-hole and the spring-board; and there were summer nights, too, when the leaves were still and stars were bright and the spirit of the child looked up in silent wonder.

In the race of life, in the contest of physical endurance, in the moral tests that come, that child has not a fair chance who has sprung out of the mud of the streets.

To know the breath of lilacs and the rustle of autumn leaves, to be up with the lark, to wet one's feet in the dew of the pasture, to go to bed with the song of the whip-poor-will—these memories are like guardian angels.

The children whose horizon is a brick wall, who must play on cobble stones and go swimming in the canal and be chased by the police, if they do not grow up to be ideal citizens, shall we, of holler memories, sit in judgment upon them? Shall we not remember their bonds?

Worse Than Tobacco Cigarettes.

London is reported to be in the throes of a new vice—a vice which is not only getting society into a turmoil, but is also attracting the attention of the medical fraternity. It is the tea-leaf cigarette habit—one in which women are becoming the chief adepts, and which they find great difficulty in overcoming. Once the taste for the new "weed" is acquired, it is said the sensation of smoking tea cigarettes is quite pleasant. Dizziness is caused by constant smoking and the victims clutch madly for invisible and imaginary objects to support themselves. They finally drop in an exhausted and stupefied condition, and then follows that wild state of dreamland said to be as varied as that caused by powerful narcotics.

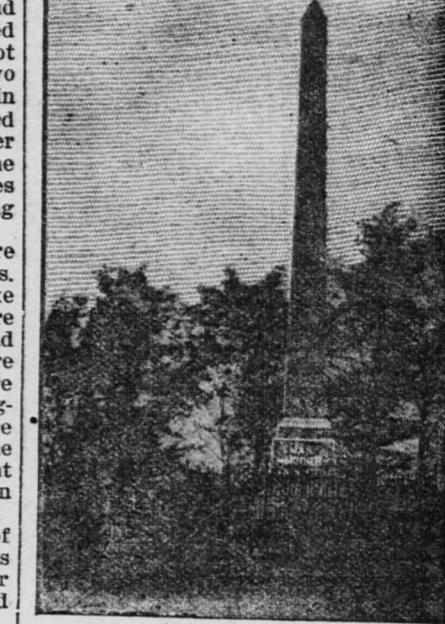
MARY, MOTHER OF WASHINGTON

Handsome Monument Erected by Patriotic Citizens.

The monument of Mary Washington, the mother of George Washington, stands on the western side of Fredericksburg, Virginia, almost under the shadow of Marye's Heights, of bloody Civil War memory. Mary Washington died of cancer, August 25, 1789. It was in April that year, that Washington rode from Mount Vernon, to say farewell—a final farewell—to his mother before starting for New York to be inaugurated first President of the United States. In a letter to his sister Betty Washington, who lived in Fredericksburg, Washington wrote, after learning of his mother's death, "When I was last in Fredericksburg I took my final leave of my mother, never expecting to see her more."

Neglected Tomb.

For a hundred years the grave of this good woman lay unprotected, on what had been part of the farm of her daughter Betty Washington, but which became a common of the city of Fredericksburg. For half a century the grave was marked by a little stone slab, but this disintegrated, and disappeared. Various fruitless efforts were made to build a monument, and in 1830 a New York banker, Silas E. Burroughs, offered to give an elaborate monument. The cornerstone was laid with imposing ceremonies by President Andrew Jackson, but Burroughs met with financial re-



MONUMENT TO MARY WASHINGTON.

verses and the work on the monument was suspended. In 1889 some patriotic women formed the Mary Washington Monument Association, and by subscription erected the monument after buying the land in which the bones of Washington's mother rest.

A Story on Balzac.

The French alienist, Esquirol, on being asked by a student, is there any sure test by which the sane can be distinguished from the insane? invited his questioner to dine with him and observe. When the student entered the dining room two other guests were present one an elegantly-dressed and apparently highly educated man, while the other was somewhat uncouth, noisy and extremely conceited. As the pupil bid his host good night, he remarked: "The problem is very simple after all; the quiet, well-dressed gentleman is certainly distinguished in some line, but the other is evidently a lunatic, and ought to be locked up at once." Smiling at his pupil, Esquirol told him that he was wrong. "The quiet well-dressed man," he said, "who talks so rationally, has for years labored under the delusion that he is God, the Father, while the other is M. Honore de Balzac, the greatest French writer of the day."

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THE SAVING OF OREGON.

HOW DR. WHITMAN BRAVED BLIZZARDS AND DEATH.

Determined to Save Country From British—Daniel Webster Opposed to Retaining Territory.

A bloody trophy in possession of the government at Washington is an Indian hatchet. The tomahawk reeks with red and horrid association. It is the weapon with which Dr. Marcus Whitman, the Indian missionary and his wife were slain in 1847 and with which the first blow of the tearsome Whitman massacre was begun—an enormous crime which nearly obliterated the white American settlers in the Oregon country, sent a thrill of horror and indignation throughout the American republic and saved to the American people the great northwest country out of which Oregon, Washington and other states were created. It is one of the very cruel chapters in history—a chapter embracing eight years of war between settlers and savages the result of which was that the Hudson's Bay Company and the British crown were compelled to relinquish their claim to the territory. Another result was the virtual annihilation of the Cayuse tribe of Indians. So much tragic history centers about this rusty hatchet that it is one of the rarest relics of the government. A government official familiar with the period says "The Whitman massacre was the result of the machinations of England to secure by treaty or otherwise all



the territory west of the Rockies and north of the 42nd parallel of north latitude."

First White Women to Cross Rockies.

It was in 1836 that Dr. Marcus Whitman and the Rev. Mr. Spaulding, with their wives—the first white women to cross the Rock Mountains went among the tribes of the Far Northwest. The country was then in the control of the Hudson's Bay Company a British monopoly with nearly a thousand employees. Its power over the Indian tribes was nearly absolute. It had a string of fortified Canadian posts from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The company owned by men in London desired to exclude American settlements and to foster British immigration. The Washington government so far from having any conception of the value of the northwestern country stubbornly maintained that it was worthless and inaccessible by land. The great Webster said that it was a land fit only for savage beasts and still more savage men.

Dr. Whitman established his mission among the Cayuse in the state of Washington near what is now Walla-Walla, then Fort Walla Walla, trading post. In 1842 while attending a dinner given at the fort in honor of some British officers news came that a company of British immigrants were on their way and had already crossed the Rocky Mountains. There was great excitement at the table and a young officer unconscious of the presence of the American missionary jumped to his feet exclaiming "Hurrah for Columbia! (the Oregon country). America is too late; we have got the country."

Dr. Whitman perceived that it was the purpose of the British to claim the country by right of settlement. He left the table rode rapidly to his wilderness home and after a brief pause there set out for Washington. His parting words to his wife were "I am going to cross the Rocky Mountains, reach Washington this winter, God carrying me through and bring out an immigration through the mountains next spring or this country is lost."

An Awful Journey.

Winter had set in and the old chronicles tell it was a severe one marked by terrific storms and deep snows.

Dr. Whitman reached Washington crippled by frozen hands and feet. The news he brought caused excitement among the populace and concern among many of the government officers. He saw Daniel Webster Secretary of State represented to him the grandeur and value of the Oregon country, told him of the need of immigrants and explained the reason that had induced him to brave the rigor of the season by making the trip. Mr. Webster was about to conclude the Webster-Ashburton treaty renouncing any claim we might have to the great northwest for a Newfoundland cod-fishery. Webster was not impressed with Whitman's patriotic enthusiasm. He considered the country of no value. He thought it would be as well to let Great Britain have it. Not satisfied with his interview with the Secretary of State Dr. Whitman sought President Tyler who heard him with attention, and promised that the diplomatic deal for the trading of Oregon should be held up and that a military escort should be given to the missionary's train.

In the spring of 1843 Dr. Whitman led a party of one thousand Ameri-

cans across the continent and in the autumn entered the valley of the Oregon.

Develish Work.

The British agents slowly poisoned the minds of the savages against the new comers but it was not till 1847 that the savages in council determined to massacre all the American settlers in their country.

The site of Dr. Whitman's dwelling was on the north bank of the Walla Walla river at what is now the town of Wahlu. The Indians surrounded the houses of the mission their weapons hidden under their blankets. At dawn of November 29, 1847 an Indian entered the doctor's house and asked for medicine. As the missionary turned to his medicine chest the savage buried his tomahawk in the good man's brain. Mrs. Whitman was killed a minute later by the same savage with the same weapon. The murder of the missionary was the signal for the wholesale slaughter to begin. The butchery commenced on all sides. The crash of firearms, the groans of the dying, screams of women, yells of the painted demons filled the air. The Indians women and children danced and sang as the atrocious work went on. They mutilated the dead. Women and children of the settlers sank under bloody knife and club. The massacre lasted all day and then murdering parties started in every direction. Everybody in the Whitman mission was killed and many settlers all through the woods were slain. The Cayuse attacked a mission among the Nez Perces but these Indians beat them back and took the sides of

PALATIAL R. R. STATION.

NEW WASHINGTON STATION THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Construction of Structure and Building of Adjacent Largest of Freight Yards to Cost \$22,000,000.

With all the talk relative to Government control of railway rates, and the probability of Congress giving the subject at least consideration, the busy solons of the Senate and House this winter may not appreciate that within a radius of eight miles of the Capitol building there is work of railroad improvement going on having a value of over \$22,000,000.

Just across the Potomac River, between Washington and the historic but sleepy town of Alexandria, the Pennsylvania railroad is well along in constructing the largest freight yards in the United States, at a cost of \$7,000,000, while the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads are expending \$15,000,000 in the city itself in eliminating grade crossings and erecting a new Union station—a station which, when completed, will be the largest passenger station in the world, even exceeding that at Hamburg, Germany.

Compares in Size with Capitol.

The new station, in itself but five feet shorter than the Capitol building, will face a plaza 500 feet wide by about 1,000 feet long, decorated with artistic balustrades, terraces and fountains. Nine streets will lead into the plaza, which itself will provide a space for massing troops and spectators for public ceremonies. To give the required elevation to the station so as to admit the two passenger tunnels from the South, it was necessary to fill in the site of the station, some 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth being required to form the new plaza, the fill for a considerable area being over 35 feet in depth.

Sanitary Train Sheds.

Unlike most railroad stations, the architectural beauty of the Washington station will not be marred by the usual gigantic semi-circular train shed, but each pair of tracks will be covered over with a sort of umbrella train shed, which will protect alighting and departing passengers from the elements, but will also allow the smoke and gases to rise into the atmosphere. The baggage trucks will pass to the cars through tunnels to the end of the tracks, where the trunks and parcels will be brought to the surface by elevators, so that at no time will the passengers be in danger of collision with the baggagemen. The train concourse will be the largest single room in the world, nearly 700 feet long, the entire vista being unbroken by the usual labyrinth of pillars. The ceiling is to be constructed in what is technically known as of the self-supporting type. There will be 33 passenger tracks, 27 on the main floor level and six on the tunnel floor where trains from the South will arrive through the double tunnel under Capitol Hill. A feature of the station will be the absence of stairs, so that even in a large crowd, for which Washington is famous during inaugural or convention times, there will be no danger of accident to the passenger arriving or departing.

Presidential and Diplomatic Entrance.

There will be special entrances and also rooms for guests of the nation, the diplomatic corps and for the President of the United States, who will thus be enabled to quietly seek their train without hindrance.

In the original bill introduced in Con-

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Tales of Diplomatic and Court Intrigue.

It seems that Mr. W. W. Astor has bought the historic Hever estate in Kent, England, and is improving it. It includes 2,000 acres of land and a moated castle, nearly six hundred years old, where at one time Henry VIII. maintained Anne of Cleves. On this estate Mr. Astor has put to work about one thousand men, with due apparatus, and is making changes rated as improvements which the calculating natives estimate will cost him a million and a quarter pounds. He is building a lake, a model village, roads, bridges and gardens, and is doubtless having a good deal of the sort of fun that Mr. Kipling in a recent story has suggested as a suitable recreation for tired Americans.

Though the Sultan is himself a total



THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

abstainer, the finest vintage wines are always offered to such guests as dine at the palace.

The recent visit of the Shah of Persia to England recalls a former call of his upon Queen Victoria, when London was startled at the Oriental methods employed by this picturesque Eastern potentate. Thousands of dollars worth of damage was done in the famous Buckingham Palace by the nockalant orders of the Shah. The sheep which provided his mutton were brought into the palace rooms, which had been placed at his royal disposal, and slaughtered upon the magnificent and costly rugs and other such extravagant practices were the order of the day. While the meat which the Shah eats is always supposed to be slaughtered before his eyes, it was believed at the time that these performances were simply the carrying out of an Eastern regal fancy, to show Western barbarians what the Orient was accustomed to.

The Queen's maids of honor have very little to do. They live at home, and when the Queen is in London they are conveyed to Buckingham Palace after luncheon in royal carriages, and remain in a suite of charming salons until required to accompany the Queen and her unmarried daughter out driving. They must dress very well and not appear in the same clothes too often, and, above all, study the wishes of Her Majesty in regard to colors and modes. The millinery embargo, that is, not to wear a picture hat, must be followed to the letter. With a salary of \$1,500 and the attachment of "Honorable" to their names, the fair maid-of-honor manage to worry along until they marry.

cil in order that he may be saved trouble." As a dismissal this could hardly be improved upon.

Father John of Cronstadt, whose extraordinary influence over the Czar, no less than his propaganda against the revolutionaries, continually rouses the ire of the secret committee, is 86 years of age. In personality he answers to the description of the average Russian peasant, only in his case abstemiousness has wrought a refining effect on his features.

VAN CALAVA.

COUNTING UNCLE SAM'S CASH.

Occurs Every Time a New Treasurer is Appointed.

Owing to the recent change in the office of Treasurer of the United States, a task of no small magnitude is going on in the Treasury Building. Every time one Treasurer gives way to another the cash must be counted and verified before the new official becomes responsible for the money under his care.

As soon as a change is made the Secretary of the Treasury appoints a Committee of Three to select a force to count the cash. This committee picks out a number of clerks in the various offices of the Department, and they are set at work to count the millions. Perhaps there may be forty men selected to perform this huge count; maybe fifty or eighty. It is always considered an honor to be one of these counters.

The total sum counted by these men is somewhere in the neighborhood of five hundred and thirty millions in money, bonds, notes and everything else. One vault alone contains over a hundred millions in silver dollars. Another has a heavy amount of silver fractional currency, and many tons of nickel five-cent pieces and pennies.

The working cash is handled first, and in order to give it a chance to do regular duty it is counted at night. Most of the money is counted in bulk and stored away in bags, each containing a certain sum. These are weighed, and if there is even one dollar short, there is instant detection of the wrong count. As each bag is filled by a clerk, who attaches his name by tag, any discrepancy in the number of coins or any coin missing from the sack is charged to him. This is done, not only to check any tendency toward dishonesty, but also to cause each counter to exercise the greatest care. The new Treasurer is Charles H. Treat, of New York, who takes the place of Ellis H. Roberts.

The Unemployed in Germany.

It seems from consular reports that there are none. Colonies for the so-called "unemployed" take them out of this class immediately and make pauperism unknown. Each city supports large offices where hunters for work go and register. They get a bath, have their clothing disinfected, and if the unions which support these institutions have no work for them in cities, they are sent to the farm colonies in the country, where they can work at farming, land reclamation, and in other productive capacities. The system of these unions is said to be very comprehensive; they are open to all, and besides providing opportunities for workers, have systems of old age pensions, insurance against accidents, and other benefits.

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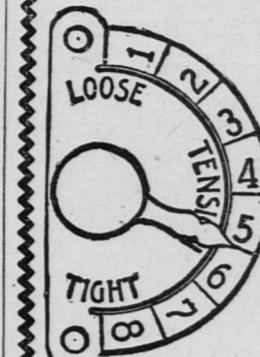
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THE SCANDAL OF SIGNA.

BY WYLLARD.

"Two thousand a year is not a great income," said Lady Jane, ironically. "Still, it rescues dear Noel from absolute want. It was so nice of his godmother—always a most unassuming person, too; indeed, I mistook her for the dressmaker on one occasion when she came to call, and I am afraid she slipped off my visiting list quite a year ago."

"That is a pity, since the whole family are inclined to canonize her now!" said Signa dryly. "However, she does not seem to have borne malice, as she has promoted Noel to the position of an eligible."

"Hardly eligible, my dear! Two thousand goes such a very little way unless one lives in Bayswater or the country. Poor Noel!"

"Oh, I did not mean among us!" said Signa, with a laughing sneer and a glance out of the window at the respectable Sloane street trees, decorously dusty though just in bud. "But possibly some young person in the middle classes may take pity on him now, even though it means Bayswater!"

Lady Jane glanced rather uneasily at Signa's straight young back, which was all that presented itself to her to help out Signa's meaning. And Lady Jane was often at a loss to know whether Signa was in earnest or ironical. She was beginning to think, with despair, that when her youngest daughter talked sense—the sense of Sloane street and the duchess, it meant revolt, and would end in Signa doing some dreaded and unconventional thing, such as wanting to take up a profession or refusing a really sound offer, for instance. Sometimes—since his godmother had behaved in such a really laudable manner—she thought with a sigh, that even two thousand a year and Bayswater would be better than an awful scandal, of which she lived in terror. If Signa must marry a poor man, better Noel, who was, somehow, so satisfactory to all the family, than one of those younger sons with whom the girl delighted to

warm men and women into laughing, applauding human beings, not above joining in that last swinging chorus of the others, and one could see no more a drawing room in Pont street, but the cotton-fields of Louisiana. Lady Bloomfield's own high cackle rose high above the voices of the others and one could see the men drawing breath to demand an encore, even as she rose, flushed with the excitement of her success, from the piano, and she heard, all across the room the manager ask who she was. Two minutes later, someone brought him over and introduced him, and they stood by the instrument, talking quickly and earnestly—deep in conversation, indeed, that Signa would not be interrupted to sing again. It was only when she looked past his broad back that she caught sight of Verney, nonchalant, eyeglass in eye, evidently not at all upset by her reckless interpretation of the notorious negro melody.

"Yes, of course I will!" said Signa to the manager. "I should like it," and she nodded to Verney over his shoulder. Her smile was brilliant.

Half London was in the stalls of the Bacchante on the great benefit night, and the boxes were taken by select parties who thought the auditorium a little public for the light of their presence. I was tickled to see the duchess levelling her glasses at Poppy Marchant when that young lady danced the conger-eel-dance in aid of the charity, and admired the tolerance of her attitude. Lady Jane was in the box, too, and Sir Wilfred and sister, the one who married into the state; but Signa herself was not present, and when I went round to pay my respects to her grace, I learned that she had pleaded a headache and stayed at home. The cause, I thought, was not far to seek, as Signa would have persisted that she had lumbago if it would have saved her accompanying a party of which the duchess made one.

Batsburg had tacitly promised the

Bracebridge of the Guards, who was sitting between Noel Verney and Mrs. Chilten Hundreds, almost sprang upright in his seat.

"By jove!" he said. "It's Signa!" The house did not recognize her all at once and the boxes apparently not at all. But even the awful presence of the duchess and the appalling consequences which loomed in the near future could not restrain the men. They laughed at every wicked point in the song and when he was off the stage they yelled to have him back again. It sounded as if the whole hall were one confused, impudent demand, and though they did not call her by name, it was obvious that Signa was recognized. I wondered what she would do, and almost held my breath when the small ragged figure returned for a brief moment, but only just in sight at the wings. There was a growing terror in Signa's eyes—an expression most alien to them. Either the passing of the excitement, or the realization of her own daring, or else that clamoring audience, was terrifying her. She bowed hastily and pattered off, in spite of the cries to her to sing again. I feared the demand was too strong, and that they would force her to come back, and I turned to look round for Verney. But he had disappeared, and he was not in the duchess box, though I looked there with fear and trembling. Her grace was still sitting, calm and smiling, at the front of the box; there was something ominous in her tacit refusal to recognize what everyone knew. Lady Jane's face was like a mask; I thought Lady Leamington was crying, but I could not see her plainly.

The next turn fell flat, though there was a gallant effort to applaud and carry it through. But so many of the men had vanished that it looked as if a wind had swept the stalls bare. It was fatally easy to get behind. They were waiting for Signa. I sat out two turns; then I followed Verney. He had, as I suspected, left his place before Signa had made her bow, and was waiting for her behind. By the time I got round, the wings seemed to be full of men, chattering in excited voices, and at a little distance stood Verney, cool and languid, talking to Batsburg. I heard the manager say, sulkily, "At the side-door—yes, there is a way round," and I went then and there in the direction indicated because I wanted to see the end of the comedy. There was a brougham waiting there; I stood unnoticed on the pavement until they came out—indeed it was I who opened the carriage-door. Signa had changed her clothes rapidly, and slipped away from her dressing-room while the men were still awaiting her in the wings. But she was crying bitterly, and it so much surprised me that I felt the whole scene a little unreal. Verney put her into the carriage, hesitated, and stood with one foot on the step.

"Shall I come, too, Signa?" he said. Her voice came out of the darkness, muffled.

"I am frightened, Noel!"

"At last?" he said, quietly. "Well, I am not."

"I thought it would be fun to scandalize you!"

"Do you mean that I was the cause this time?"

"How dare you have two thousand a year?" said Signa irrevocably. Neither of them noticed me.

"So you thought you would fling your independence of my opinion at me once for all, and see if I could be scared away, eh?"

"Something like that."

"Well, you cannot. Nothing could. I am going to take the onus of the affair on myself from this time forth, however, and tackle the family."

"Will you stand by me, Noel?" Signa must really have had a fright to say that!

"There shall be no occasion. They shall not dare to refer to it. Union is strength—it is you and I together now."

He jumped into the carriage, and I closed the door and told the coachman "Home," because by that time they were past thinking of anything but themselves. Lady Jane confessed afterwards that the engagement was the greatest relief she had ever known. She had feared that it would never come off, because it appears that, owing to her blundering and excellent intentions, she had caused a breach between them which Signa would not give Verney a chance to heal. Batsburg was an angel—a fat angel—in the disguise of a frock coat and his Benefit was the medicine that killed or cured.

The amusing part of it is that the Duchess has ignored the whole affair, and as she has declined to acknowledge what everyone knows—that Signa was the sensation of the great War-Fund Benefit—she will have to go to the wedding, on which occasion Signa will make her bow and retire from her war with right and proper behavior—for the present.

Quick Wit a Strong Factor.

Some of the noblemen of Europe owe a sensation that night, and we were all a little eager; it had not been announced on the boards, but had floated round society through the private channels, and we kept asking each other who was this new star of Batsburg? The programme was as good as could be, but the performers were old acquaintances; and while we stormed the stage with applause after each item, all felt that Batsburg owed us a new sensation yet. It came between numbers 9 and 10—an "extra turn" which was merely slipped upon the notice board. The band struck up a new air, a catchy thing that no one had heard, and yet, I believe, we all tried to hum it and then into the centre of the wide strip of stage left bare in front of the back-cloth a little ragged London gamin came swinging his impudent dirty face turned to the audience with the sang froid of his imitable breed. He stood still a minute, and then coolly looking us over, he began to shy personalities at our comments that made the victim shout claim him a success.

There was no doubt about his reality—he was a true arab, apparently brought straight out of the streets, without a dab of paint on him that could be discerned, and supremely jaunty and insolent. Probably, he was one of the boys who sold bogus programmes at the side doors of the hall, or, for a few stray coppers, sang versions of the songs to be heard inside, and Batsburg had primed him up to recognize the front rows of the audience and discourse on their private affairs and was getting quite personal when one concluded that the urchin had been coached by someone who did know. Batsburg had been among these people for weeks in connection with the benefit, and, though his use of his knowledge might be in doubtful taste, there was no denying that it caught on—the stalls roared as each stinging remark, pointed by one grimy forefinger came clearly across the footlights through the jaunty music.

Suddenly the boy began to dance a kind of double-shuffle and, to the air which the band still played softly, broke into a song, introducing the names of people in front of him. His voice was a sweet, true boy's End accent, and it rang through the theatre loud and strong. Young

DRINK GALLONS OF WATER.

Practice Said to Account for Japs' Hardihood.

The Nichi-Nichi, a prominent Japanese paper, in commenting on the remarkable health of the Japanese soldier in the field attributes not a small degree of his endurance and immunity from disease to his habit of drinking a gallon of water every day of his life. The statement was verified by an attache of the Japanese treaty commission who studied medicine at Harvard and practiced at home.

"The Japanese soldier is not permitted to drink much water on the march. He merely wets his lips, rinses his mouth, and takes a small swallow now and then. But in camp he drinks freely. A quart immediately on rising, more after breakfast; and several quarts during the evening. Of course it is largely habit. He has not studied the system's requirements

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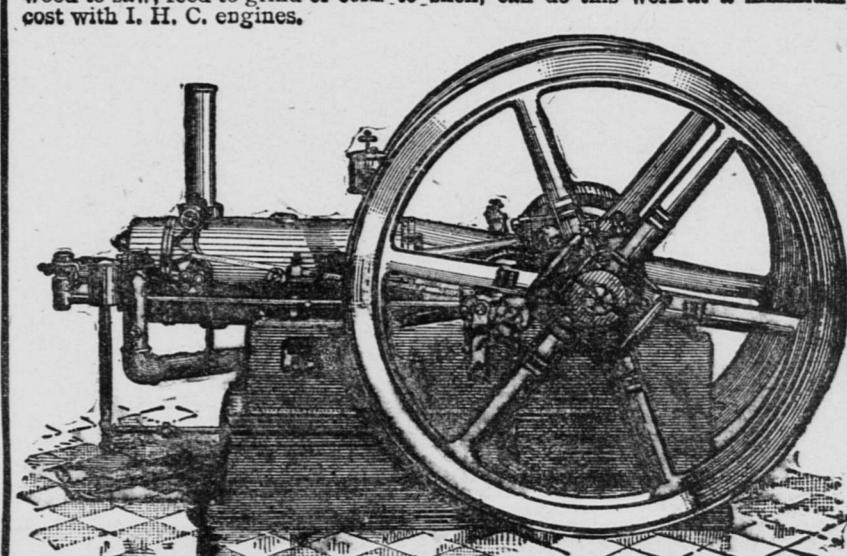


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The Seedless Apple Fraud

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DENOUNCES SCHEME AS HUMBUG

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

One of Uncle Sam's duties, and it is an extremely important one, is showing up, and where possible, stopping frauds and fakes and preventing the people from being mulcted of their savings. Through its issuance of "fraud orders" the Postoffice Department prevents millions of dollars every year from being squandered on worthless projects and fake schemes exploited through cunning advertisements. The vigilance of the Government against lottery concerns is another instance. So much is done now through clever advertising that officials have come to be very chary about giving their indorsement to any schemes which have not been pretty thoroughly tried out.

The Spencer "Seedless" Apple. A case in point was the efforts of the Colorado seedless and coreless apple concern, headed by a Mr. Spencer, which attempted last year to secure the

either paper stock or nursery stock, in New York State.

The attractive plan proposed by the parent Spencer company, as learned at the Department of Agriculture, is that these subsidiary or local seedless apple companies may be formed in the various States. The local company is to pay a cash bonus to the mother company and also issue it 51 per cent. of its stock—a controlling interest. The public is to be let in on the remainder, 49 per cent. To facilitate the sale of this stock Assistant Pomologist W. A. Taylor says that the company sometime ago issued a statement to the effect that the retail price of trees will be held up to \$3 each, while the cost to the local company will not exceed 50 cents, and it is estimated that on a local investment of \$5,000, \$60,000 could be quickly rounded up.

"It seems," said Mr. Taylor, who is speaking of the matter appeared to be entirely convinced of the shadiness of

the scheme, "that all of the people connected with the general company, with the exception of the president, or alleged discoverer of the new apple, are men entirely unknown to the horticultural world."

Reckless Statements

The company appears to be well organized and has apparently engaged excellent legal talent. "The statements in all the literature issued by the company are very skillfully worded," said Mr. Taylor, "the statements made through the public press, for which the company cannot be held accountable, and which are influencing the people, have been recklessly misleading and untrue." The shrewd method by which this apple was advertised in England and again readvertised in the United States shows that a master brain is engineering the promotion of the scheme. Having prepared the British public through numerous articles, for something startling, a specimen of the seedless apple was sent to King Edward, inclosed in a plush-lined jewelry box. The English papers commented widely upon the occurrence and several additional apples were sold at public auction for enormous prices, and the practically well written encomium on this happening and on the value of the apple was innocently transmitted by the American Consul to our Department of Commerce and through its advance consular sheets distributed to every newspaper in the United States.

A feature of this incident was the ceremony connected with the cutting of two apples which brought the largest prices—namely, \$15. A number of distinguished British horticulturists were present, the apples were taken from cold storage cases, and everything was proceeding beautifully until the knife was applied, then it was found that the apples were neither seedless nor coreless and the indignant purchasers, Messrs. Shearn, demanded their money back.

Must Make the Fakirs Smile.

A somewhat amusing feature, as related by Colonel Brackett, is the con-

cern which this tremendous advertising is causing our principal competitors in the export apple trade. The Tasmanian government council has instituted an official inquiry whether this new development is likely to so revolutionize the character of the fruit which we export to Europe, and which is in competition with them, as to necessitate their securing and growing this seedless variety.

Colonel Brackett states that thus far no tree or scion of this alleged remarkable apple has been placed in the hands of any disinterested experimenter, and it is significant that there are not yet any trees or scions for sale, although it is stated that several million

(No. 121) Beans, Peas and Other Legumes as Food.
(No. 32) Silos and Silage.
(No. 154) The Home Fruit Garden; Preparation and Care.
(No. 33) Peach Growing for Market.
(No. 34) Meats; Composition and Cooking.
(No. 192) Barnyard Manure.
(No. 200) Turnips; Standard Varieties and Management.
(No. 214) Beneficial Bacteria for Leguminous Crops.

It is full time that all mowing machines, harvesters, and other horse implements should be left out in the field to obtain the benefit of the fall weather. Plows and harrows will, of course, be needed yet, and these will be kept under cover for awhile, but can be left out later after the fall plowing. This practice of fall weathering of implements is quite general in many farming sections and is encouraged from year to year by a large class of farmers. It insures thorough weathering of the wood and produces in the metal parts of the machinery

a fine brown color. The practice is an entirely satisfactory one to the implement sellers as a class.

Pickles and Babics.

An exchange made an unfortunate error in its "Answers to Correspondents" recently.

"Fond Mother" wrote in to find out what she should do for her children who had the whooping cough. In the make up the compositor got some items transposed and the answer read:

"If not too young, skin them thoroughly; immerse in scalding water, sprinkle plentifully with salt, and leave for a week in strong brine." Horrors! He misplaced the answer to "Anxious Housekeeper's" query for a pickled onion recipe.

Everything Was the Same.

A young Oxford student one day received an unexpected visit from his pretty sister, and was very indignant that she came without a chaperon. "Look here," said the young man, "I will not have any of the fellows see you in my rooms, so if anyone knocks at the door you just get behind that screen."

In a few minutes a knock was heard, and the girl ran behind the screen as her brother went to open the door. An old gentleman stood on the threshold, who, after profusely apologizing for his intrusion, said:

"I am just home from Australia, and many years ago I occupied these rooms; would you allow me, sir, to look at them once again?" "Certainly," said the student, "come in." "Ah," ex-

claimed the old man, "everything is just the same. Same old table, same old fireplace, same old screen." Then,

catching sight of the girl, "By jove, same old dodge." "Sir," exclaimed the student, "that is my sister." "Gad, sir," was the rejoinder, "same old story."

Farm Bulletins.

The great demand upon the Department of Agriculture for some of the Farmers' Bulletins, which are distributed free, has necessitated the reprinting of quite a list of these valuable little pamphlets. Among others of general interest which are available are:

(No. 41) Fowls; Their Care and Feeding.

(No. 44) Commercial Fertilizers; Their Composition and Use.

(No. 63) Care of Milk on the Farm.

(No. 64) Ducks and Geese; Standard Breeds and Management.

(No. 113) The Apple and How to Grow It.



THE "SEEDLESS" APPLE PRESENTED TO KING EDWARD.

mitted to the Department and to the St. Louis Exposition apple judges contained either seeds or cores. The apples were, moreover, small and inferior; but the newspaper account of these events tell a different tale.

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A Few Afterthoughts.

The Chinese women are being weaned from the old custom of blinding their feet, and it is stated that the practice now obtains only among the American women.

There is no authority for the state-

ment that the railroad companies

would seriously object if Congress

spends the entire session discussing

the tariff and reciprocity.

"I reflect with sorrow over the

justification of the claim you make

of having lent me your constant sup-

port," says Lord Curzon, the viceroy

of India, recently deposed at the

instance of Premier Balfour. If the

Premier understood just what Lord

Curzon indicated, and had the nerve,

he probably called back, "you're anoth-

er."

The customs officials are alarmed

at the apparent fact that there are

more Havana cigars in the country

than is warranted by the imports of

Havana tobacco. They have proba-

bly omitted to calculate to include the

hickory and cabbage-leaf crop.

The King of Spain is again touring

the European courts, looking for some-

body who will accept him.

The idea that the scarcity of ser-

vant girls is due to their all having

become writers of novels, is probably

suggested by the quality of current

fiction.

Germany and France have reached

an agreement over Morocco that is

"entirely satisfactory to both parties."

How about the feelings of the third

party?

Helen Bertram has been up before

a New York magistrate for failure

to pay her debts. At the same time,

her husband is playing in "The Prod-

igal Son."

A Trial by Telephone.

Robert Willard, a farmer living near

Elkhart, in Logan county, Illinois, up-

on being arrested by Constable Petit

on a charge of intoxication and dis-

orderly conduct, pleaded guilty by tele-

phone. When he was informed of the

\$14 fine by the justice in Lincoln, he

agreed to send the amount by mail.

The case is unique in central Illinois

jurisprudence.

The constable found Willard busily

engaged in a cornfield and read the

warrant to him. Willard agreed that

it was all right, but pointed to the

work that he was doing and declared

that he could not possibly lose a day

or two by driving to Lincoln and wait-

ing for trial. He suggested the use of

the telephone, and when the constable

somewhat dubiously acquiesced, the

two repaired to the farmhouse. Fi-

nally they got connection with Justice

Rudolph, in Lincoln, and over the wire

the unique trial was held. The justice

received a letter later with the fine

enclosed.

The Public to Pay the Profits.

This New York apple company is but one of the subsidiary companies, with apparently the right to sell stock,



Courtesy Harper's Weekly.

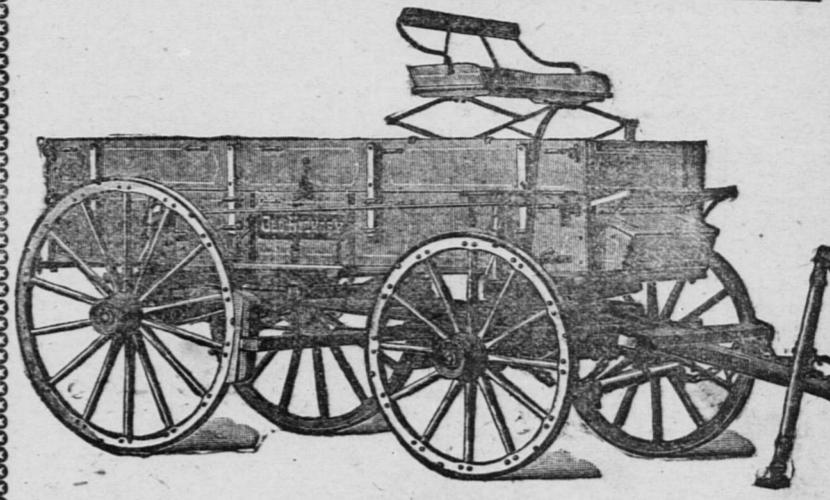
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